When the noble viscount announced in this House on Tuesday last, that he had resigned his office, the pro gences of that annunciation occurred to my turned inv attention in consequence to th mind, and i turned at the present moment—to the state of the royal authority—to the composition of the royal household, and to all those circumstances which were likely to come under my consideration, in case were called up in to assist in advising the compo another Administration I confess that it appeared to me impossible that any set of men should take charge of her Majesty's Government without having the usual influ and control over the establishment of the royal household—[hear, hear]—that influence and control which their immediate predecessors in office had exercised before them.—[Great cheers from the opposition benches] As the Royal household was formed by their predecessors in office, the possession of that influence and that control over it, appears to me to be especially not that control over it, appears to me to be especially necessary, to let the public see that the ministers who were about to enter upon office, had and possessed the entire confidence of her Majesty. I considered well the nature of the formation of the Royal household under the Civil List Act passed on the commencement of her Majesty's reign. I considered well the difference be usehold of a Queen consort and the house hold of a Queen regnant.

The Queen consort not being a political person in the

same light as a Queen regnant, I considered the con-struction of her Majesty's household; I considered who nsidered all the circumstances at filled offices in it; I con tendant upon the influence of the household, and th degree of confidence which it might be necessary for government to repose in the members of it. sensible of the serious and anxious nature of the charge which the Minister in possession of that control and in fluence over her Majesty's household would have laid upon him. I was sensible that in every thing which he id, and in every step which he took hold, he ought to consult not only the honor of ber Majesty's Crown, and her state and dignity, but also he social condition, her ease, her convenience, her comfort -in short, every thing which tended to the solace and happiness of her life. [Hear, hear] I reflected on all these considerations as particularly incumbent on the ministers who should take charge of the affairs of this country ; I reflected on the age, the sex, the situation, and the comparative inexperience of the Sovereign on the Throne; and I must say, if I had been, or if I was to be, the first person to be consulted with respect to the exercise of the influence and control in question, I would suffer any inconvenience whatever rather than take any step as to the Royal household which was not compati le with her Majesty's comforts. [Hear.]
There was another subject which I took into consi

deration—I mean the possibility of making any condi-tions or stipulations in respect to the exercise of this in fluence and control over the household. It appeared to me that the person about to undertake the direction of the affairs of this country, who should make such stipulations or conditions, would do neither more nor less than this: stipulate that he would not perform his duty, that he would not advise the Crown in a case in which he thought it his duty to advise the Crown in order that he might obtain place. [Hear, hear] I thought that no man could make such a stipulation and consider him-self worthy of her Majesty's confidence, or entitled to conduct the affairs of the country. [Hear, hear, hear] I thought it impossible that such a stipulation should be made. [Hear.] Nor did I think it possible that the Sovereign could propose such a stipulation or condi-tion to any one whom her Majesty considered worthy of her confidence. [Hear, hear.] First of all, the Sove-reign making or proposing such a stipulation must sup-pose that her minister was unworthy of the confidence of the Crown, [hear, hear;] but suppose him to be wor thy of confidence, and to break off all communication in consequence of the proposal of such stipulations, why, I really thought that the Sovereign would be placed in a very disagreeable and awkward position—a position into which I am thoroughly convinced, from what I have seen of the Sovereign now on the throne, she never will be thrown.

With respect, my Lords, to the share I took in thes negociations, I have to state to your Lordships, that I waited by command on her Majesty on Wednesday last. I am not authorised to state what passed in conversation between her Majesty and me upon that occasion, no having lelt it necessary to request her Majesty's permission to do so. What I will state to your Lordships is this: that nothing there passed inconsistent with the opinions and principles which I have just explained neither with respect to myself personally, and my own conduct as to the formation of the Government, nor with respect to the principles on which the patronage of the household should be managed, and its conduct, control, and influence, supposing her Majesty should think proper to entrust me with the administration of affairs. Her Majesty acted on the service which I humbly tendered to her, and sent for a Right Hon. Baronet, a friend of mine, in another place. In proposing to her Majesty to send for Sir Robert Peel, I ventured to assure her Ma jesty that I was perfectly ready to serve her in office or out of office; I preferred serving her out of office. I undertake to conduct the affairs of Go vernment in this house, not in office; but if her Majesty and her minister preferred it, I was ready to conduct the duties of any office-[loud cheers]-to do, in short, whatever would be most convenient to her Majesty and to her ministers, being disposed to lend all my assistance in every possible way to serve her Majesty in whatever manner it may be thought most desirable that I should do

After I had this interview, my right hon, friend also waited by command upon her Majesty. He certainly did consult me and take the opinion of others, as state in this paper, on the important point of the construction of her Majesty's household. I may state, my lords, that all who were present upon that occasion, my noble and learned friend, [Lord Lyndhurst.] and several others gave an opinion exactly in conformity to what my hon end has stated in his letter; and he waited upon her Majesty the following day with the view of submitting positions as he should think proper, according to what he had stated to his intended colleagues. It the course of the conversation which Sir Robert Pee had with her Majesty on Thursday, a difference of opinion arose with respect to the ladies of the household. M right hon, friend suggested, I believe, that I should be sent for, in order that her Majesty might have my opnion on the subject. The right hon baronet came up to my house and informed me of what had occurred, the discussion which had taken place on the subject, and what he had proposed, entirely in conformity with the principles which I have stated to your lordships. I re with him to Buckingham Palace, and after short time I was introduced to her Majesty's presence.

It is not necessary, and indeed I have not permission, to go into the details of the conversation which passed between her Majesty and me on that occasion. All that I shall say on the subject is, that nothing passed on my part inconsistent with the principles stated—which is maintain are the correct principles to govern a case like the present, and most particularly that part of the subject which related to the administration of the influence and control of the royal household, supposing her Majesty should think proper to call me to her government.

My right honorable friend has stated correctly that part
of the conversation which related to the interpretation and decision to which her Majesty had come--- that the whole should continue as at present, without any change This was her Majesty's determination, and accordingly did, as stated in the paper, immediately communicate to Sir R. Peel, who was in the next room, the decision of her Majesty to that effect. I do not know, my lords, necessary for me to go any ferther into this matter: we afterward had a communication with other noble lords and right honorable gentlemen, and we found it impossible for us to undertake the conduct of her Majesty's government unless this point was put to righte.

The noble viscount has stated that he gave her Ma jesty advice on the subject-to write a letter on a statement which he admits was erroneous. [Hear, hear.]-I don't mean to draw any conclusion from this, except that possibly it might have been better if the noble viscount had taken some means to ascertain what the right statement was before he gave the advice. [Hear, bear Whether the statement was erroneous or not, the noble viscount had a right, if he chose to act on the principle that our advice was erroneous; that our demands were such that they ought not to have been made; but it would be well for noble lords not to be in so great a hurry in future, as to give their opinion and advice upon such important matters, without well assuring themselves that they have a really correct statement before them. I Hear hear] My lords, I cannot but think that the principles on which we proposed to act with respect to the ladies of the bedchamber in the case of a Queen regnant were the correct principles. [Hear, hear] The public will not believe that the Queen holds no political conversathose ladies, [hear, hear,] and that political influence is not exercised by them, particularly considering who those persons are who hold such situations. [Hear, hear]

I believe the history of this country affords a number of instances in which secret and improper influence has been exercised by means of such conversations. I have, my lords, a somewhat strong opinion on this subject. have unworthily filled the office which the noble viscount so worthily holds; and I must say, I have felt the inconvenience of an anomalous infl ence, not exercised erhaps, by ladies, but an anomalous influence, undoubt edly, of this description, and exerted simply in conver sations; and I will tell the noble viscount that the country is at this moment suffering some inconvenience from exercise of that very secret influence. [Hear, hear. My lords, I believe I have gone further in upon this subject than may, perhaps, suit the taste of the noble viscount; but this I must say, that at the same to principle time we claimed the control of the Royal household, and would not have proposed to her Majesty to make any arrangements which would have been disagreeable to her, I felt it was absolutely impossible for me, under the circumstances of the present moment, to undertake any share of the Government of the country without that proof of her Majesty's confidence. [Hear]

And now, my lords, in concluding this subject, I hope with a little more moderation than the noble viscoun [hear]. I have only to add the expression of my gratitude Majesty for the gracious condescension and con sideration with which she was pleased to listen to the counsel which it was my duty to offer; and I must say that I quitted her presence not only impressed with the feeling of gratitude for her condescension and conside. the intelligence, the decision, and firmness, which characterised her Majesty's demeanor throughout the pro-

viscount Melbourne said there was one part of the noble duke's speech to which he wished for a moment to advert. The noble duke had stated that he (Lord Melbourne) had admitted the statement on which he gave his advice to her Majesty was erroneous It was not so. He did not say that the statement was erroneous, but that the impression on her Majesty's mind, after the statement made in the other house of Parliament last night, must have been erroneous. The statement was, that Sir R Perl had required the power of dismiss ing the ladies from the household, not stating the extent to which he would put it in execution, but leaving on her Majesty's mind an impression that he meant to car ry it out to a very great extent. He did not say that the tatement itself was erroneous, but that he now the impression on her Majesty's mind to have been erro-

[Hear.]
nuble duke had adverted to an influence which had troubled him in his career; he did not know to what the noble duke referred; but when he said the country was suffering under a similar influence-

Lord Brougham - No, no; the expression was "secret Viscount Melbourne was sorry to have misunderstood the noble duke. He begged, however, to deny the existence of any such influence at the present moment.

The Bank of England, on the 16th, passed a resolu tion that the rate of interest from that day should be fire

Among the passengers in the Great Western we notice John Van Buren, Esq., son of the President of the United States, George Parish, Esq., and Maj. Denny, of the British Army, bearer of dispatches. The ministerial candidate for the Speakership is Mr.

Shaw Lefevre. Mr Goulburn was to be nominated on the part of the Tories. Fourteen or fifteen vessels were lost in the ice near Domessness, on the 25th of April. The crews of ten of them were saved—the others perished.

THE CHARTISTS - We regret to say, that the minis terial changes were followed in various parts of the kingdom by tumults and riots, in some instances at-tended with bloodshed. In Birmingham and Manchester things assumed a very threatening appearance, and it was reported that serious riots had broken out there, as well as in the Staffordshire potteries. These reports happily proved incorrect as to the two great towns, but at the potteries there were violent commotions, lasting three or four days, and compelling a resort to the most decided measures. The cavalry and yeomanry were called out, and finally succeeded in repressing the rioters, but not until they had been obliged to fire upon them several times, wounding a number of persons.

Eighteen of the rioters were taken and conveyed to place of safety. One letter says, that the troops were firing, at intervals, nearly the whole night.

Considerable numbers of the agitators had been arrested in London and other places-mostly leaders -Among the arrests we notice that of one Vincent, who has taken a very active part in fomenting the disturb-

ances at various places.
In London on the night of the 10th thirteen of the chartists were arrested, after some resistance. They were in conclave—six of them armed with formidable

Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition had been sent off from the Tower, for the use of the military in various parts of the kingdom where the Chartists had assembled in large numbers-especially in Somerset shire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Wales. The London Courier states that in the riot at Lan End (the potteries) three of the rioters were killed and forty wounded.

(From the London Globe of May 17.) THE WEATHER .- The climate has been extremely cold here for the past week. The boisterous and cutting winds from the North and North east have really made us again enjoy the comforts of a good fire side. At 5 o'clock this morning, (Tuesday.) we were visited by a heavy snow storm, which continued till half-past six, accompanied by an extremely piercing wind. This af ternoon also, at the moment we are writing, the snow is again descending thickly and in very large flakes -We fear the fruit trees can hardly escape injury by these great and sudden changes, although some express an opinion that the apple blossom is hardly sufficiently advanced to be affected seriously, unless the frosts at night should continue with severity; in such case, the prospect offered's week ago will, doubtless, be sadly curtailed of

its promising character. - Sherborne Journal.

The weather during the past week has been generally most inclement. Sharp easterly winds have destroyed a great deal of fruit blussum, and severely checked progress of vegetation. A great deal of cold rain has fallen, and on Tuesday and Wednesday it actually snowed for a short time -Kent Her.

During the present week, the metropolis presents the frigid aspect of a stern winter; and alternate sleet, snow and a piercing gale of wind from the North east, render the weather of this day as raw and ungenial as in the worst of February. Thompson's beautiful invocation to Spring-"Come, gentle Spring-etherial mildness come," &c., is an irony on the season. - Dublin Paper The state of the thermometer in Paris for the three days has been exceedingly low, compared to what it had been for some time previous; and about five o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight shower of hail fell.

[Galignani of Wednesday. AMERICAN STOCKS. London, May 17-Alabama fives, 1863, 81 1-4; Indiana do, 1861-6, 83, do do £ sterling, 94; Illinois sixes, 91 3-4 a 92; Louisiana do, 102; do fives, 1843, 92; do do 1844-52, 93 1-2 a 94; do do £ sterling, 95 a 96; Maryland sixes, 100; Mississippi fives, £ sterling, 90; Ne York fives, 1855, 91 3-4; Pennsylvania do, 1862, 91. Ohio sixes, 97 1 2; Virginia do, 92 1 2; United States Bank £24 5s; Florida sterling bonds, sixes, 95; American Life and Trust Co. certificates 54; N. Y. Life & Trust Co 40; do city fives 57 1 2; Philadelphia and Reading Railway, £10 10s; do do bonds 85 ex dividend; Harrisburgh and Lancaster Railway, fives, 90 a 91; Richmond Railway bonds, 99; Wilmington and Raleigh R.

The above are the offering prices. The Great Western made her passage to Bristol in fourteen days. The passengers published the following

R. bonds £83 6s 8d ex dividend.

"We, the undersigned, passengers on board the Great Western steam ship, on her present trip from N. York to Bristol, beg leave to express to the Directurs our very great satisfaction with all the arrangements made for our comfort. The figures attached to each name, designate the number of passages made by each indi-vidual to and from the U. States -On board the Great Western, 7th of May, 1839 "-[Signed by the passen

Riot in France - The agitation consequent upon the protracted ministerial crisis finally ripened to a serious iot on Sunday, the 12th of May, of which Galignani's Messenger gives the following account :

Yesterday afternoon the central quarters of Paris were thrown into alarm by the besting to arms of the drums of the National Guards, and the rapid assembling of that corps, as well as the merching of troops of the line towards the Rues St. Denis, St Martin, &c., and the It soon became known that some serious disturbances had occurred in the heart of the capital, which these preparations were intended to sup-

We learned that about 3 o'clock, from 300 to 400 per sons, principally dressed in blouses and caps, assembled t of the house of Messrs Lepage, the gunmakers No 12 Rue Bourg l'Abbe, opposite the Passage Sau-cede, some of them aimed with hatchets, broke through the door, and gained possession of about 150 guns. prin cipally fowling pieces. They then left the house for the street, moving toward the quays, on reaching which, they divided into several parties, and proceeded to make simul taneous attacks on the posts of the National Guards at the Hotel de Ville, and the posts of troops of the line at the Place de Chatelet and the Palais de Justice, opposite the flower-market, all of which, having no warning or expeciation of any popular commotion, were easily dis-

The men who assailed the two last, then advanced to the Prefecture of Police, but found the gates closed and strongly guarded by the Municipal Guards, warning of their approach having been received then returned to their confederates on the Place de Greve, in front of the Hotel de Ville, who were endeavoring to raise barricades at the approaches, and particularly that from the Quai Pelletier, by overturning two omnibuses and laying them across the entrance. These proceedings had taken up some time, and meanwhile it had been found possible to issue orders from the Prefec ture of Police; several detachments of horse and foot Municipal Guards were called out, and by 4 o'clock, advanced by different points to the Place de Greve. As soon as their approach became known to the insurgente. those who were armed went out to meet them, and de tend the central point of the Hotel de Ville.

A detachment of the mounted Municipal Guards was the first to sustain their fire, as it debouched from the Rue des Arois. The head of this party had reached the top of the Rue de la Vannerie, a short distance from the Quay, when a discharge of fire-arms laid two of the leading men low. At this moment other detachments Municipal Guards made their appearance at dif ferent points, and some shots were exchanged, but without any fatal consequences on either side. The rioters gradually abandoned the Quay and the Place de Greve. and withdrew in the direction of the Rue St. Avoye .-The Municipal Guards then occupied the Place de Greve and all the avenues to the river between the Pont au | good old Monongalia county ! Change and Pont au Bles.

Great agitation, we learn, reigned at this time in the quarters St. Martin, St. Denis, and Montmartre, where, and bantered largely on a majority of 300 for Haymond wever, nothing had occurred, except the plundering of Messrs. Lepage's shop, and the agitators, amounting to between 300 and 400, were marching in a long strag gling file, without order, toward the Boulevards by the narrow streets to the right of the Rue St. Martin.

Toward Go'clock the centre of the riots was confined to the lower parts of the quarters of St. Martin, St. Dennis, and Montmartre, between the quays and the line formed by the passages de Saumon, du Commerce, du Grand Cerf, Bourg l'Abbe, and Saucede, and the rues and the companies were informed that your county man, Mr. A Newman, would address them after an inthe Rue St. Denis, near the church du St. Leu, with a terval of half an hour in behalf of Mr. Steenrod. Ac fiacre and an omnibus both at the corner of the Rues | cordingly, at the close of that time, a very numerous Montorqueil and Tiquetonne; others were raised at different points of the Rue St. Martin. At half past 6 the ratio Morgan, one of our county candidates opened the

ration, but likewise with deep respect for the frankness, | barricade in the Rue Tiquetonne was attacked and carried by the first batta'ion of the Grenadiers of the 34 Legion of National Guards, followed by a detachment of the 15th Regiment of the line M Ledoux, a Nation al Guard, was killed, and several persons were arrested

at this point.

At about 8 o'clock the National Guards and troops of the line vere under arms in great numbers along the Boulevards the quaye, Place Carronsel, and in various parts of the capital mar the scene of the disorders. disturbances, however, were known to occur in any o these great there ughfares. We observed that the posts at all the guard-houses were donord, and in some cases tripled, the men being drawn up under arms in front, and advanced, sentinels being posted at some little distance in order to be on the lock out, and to avoid any possibility of surprise. The Rue St Denis was at this time very foll of people, and down toward the Halle the tro-pe of the line would not allow of any one approaching the spot. Here occasional shots were heard discharged, said to be from behind some barricades near the market, and to which the fromps replied by rounds of ten or fifteer

We understand that several people were wounded at this time. All the cases and shops were shut, the gas was not lighted in the eastern end of the Rue St. and a barricade had been attempted to be formed in that street, close by the entrance of the Rue de Coq, where two omnibuses were overtorned. Along the Western Boulevards, the Rue de Rivoli, and other parts of the capital farther removed from the centre, people were nurrying home from the environs; and the inhabitants who had not long learned what had happened, were ail on the qui rice, though there was but one universa feeling of indignation at the authors of these disgraceful

By ten o'clock the troops were in possession of the Marche des Innocens, and many of the surrounding streets, where they had succeeded in carrying the barri cades, and where we saw several remains of these de fences raised towards the Rue des Louibards, and the north eastern end of the market. We observed the Colonel of a regiment of the line giving orders for the post ing of his men in the houses looking into the market and the Rue St. Denis, and several were stationed on the balconies having full command of the approaches to the market

At this period the quays were occupied by troops, as was also the Place de Greve, and the Boulevards, to ward the Porte St Denis. Every thing was tranquil except in the centre, where, however, the disturbers of the public peace were rapidly disappearing. The streets, though still thronged with a great number of people only spectators in them, were gradually getting de-

serted At half past 10 a barricade was attempted to be form ed at the Pointe St. Eustache, at the northern entrance to the Halle, where several small streets, coming to a point, afford peculiar facilities for such a defence, and a lew shots were exchanged between the rioters and the troops. A hackney coach driving in that direction was attempted to be seized on to serve for the barricade, but the driver gave his horses the whip, and escaped with At this time a strong force was posted on

the Place des Victoires.

11 o'clock. - We hear of no more barricades or attempt at resistance; the remaining rioters seem to have dis No vehicles are allowed to approach the scene of the disturbances, and all passengers in the street are desired, on approaching any troops, to pass on without

On the next day, Monday the 13th, the ministry was formed, and announced in the Moniteur.

POLITICS.

FORTERSTII CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - Our friends have abundant reasons to rejoice over the result of the election in this district. Although Mr. Lucas has been elected by but a small majority, the result of the elecions, so far as members of the House of Delegates have been concerned, is a matter to call forth true of exultation on the part of every Democrat. Four Whigs and Conservatives have been beaten by triumph ant majorities, and so much done to seal the fate of Federal Conservatism in the Old Dominion.

The efforts that have been made to carry the district were immense. Through the mountainous part of the country, incendiary publications, making gross and pal-pable mistatements, were distributed with profusion; and the mails during the session of the Virginia Legislature greaned with the weight of speeches which were dis tributed to mislead the people. The most favored publi-cation was the speech of Mr. Fontaine, in which he states, that if "Sub Treasury scheme is adopted, the people will have to pay their Taxes in Gold and Silver. These were thrown into every cottage, and emissaries sent to read them to the people, wherever it was ascer-tained the people were incapable of reading them.

In addition to this, nearly all the Sheriffs, and four fifths of the election commissioners throughout the District, were opposed to the Administration; and the feeling by which they were animated, was plainly observaole, when a contested vote was before them. Yet, not withstanding all this, they have been beaten-and if the Democracy will take the pains to appoint a committee in each district to examine the poll books, we are satisfied that the number of illegal votes polled will largely ncrease the majority of Mr. Lucas In Morgan county, the trick was resorted to by clos-

ing one precinct where our friends had a majority, which measurably accounts for the falling off in that county. [Hurper's Ferry Constitutionalist.

Morgan County. - By a reference to the returns, it of 39 for the Democratic party. It happened to our lot to be among the hardy sons of toil in this county during the canvass, and on the day of election, and if ever ou hearts swelled with pure emotion, if ever we felt proue of our native land, it was when we saw those sunb citizens of this mountain land, coming forward to exer cise the privilege of freemen. We felt that in thei hands, and to their keeping, we could resign the liberties of our children without a pang; for, although demagogues might mislead them for a time, yet, in the end, virtue would triumph and valor repair what error had commit ted. As an evidence of the influence of Democratic principles we were informed that the jail of the county had become so useless an appendage, that it was con-verted into a school room! What a commentary upon verted into a school room! the condition of some of our most refined section country, where the only complaint appears to be that

the prisons were not large enough!

We should feel that we had been ungrateful, did w close this article without returning for thanks for the many instances of kindness and heartfelt hospitality ex tended to ourselves during our short stay in that county and whether prosperity or adversity shall wait upon t through life, the friendship experien during our course ced amid the green hills of Morgan; will remain a bright spot in our recollection, untarnished by the corroding

COUNTY ELECTION - The Federal party succeeded in this County, by a diminished majority; last Spring i was about one hundred and thirty, and this Spring is little above a hundred. The polls were kept open, a all the upper precincts, which, without exception, give majorities to the Federalists, and they were all closed below, where the Republican candidates prevail. This statement of facts shows that Federalism is on the wane in Fauquier, and if the Republican party will be united the day is not far distant when she will be redeemed.

FRENCH'S DEFEAT .- Major Hunton has beaten this gentleman one hundred and ninety five votes in Prince William, and rumor says, that he has even beaten him in this county; so that Mr. French will now see the truth of what we told him some months since; his own party did not support him, and they never will aid in any man's election who has once been a Republican -The Republican Whigs will now see that so long as they will work in the ranks and hurrah for the choses few, all will be well; but the moment they begin t think of setting up for themselves, they are dropped with as little ceremony as would be used in shooting deserter .- Warrenton Jeffersoniun.

RAPPARANNOCK - William Walden the Federal can didate for the county, was elected over Dr. Nicklin, the Republican candidate, by a majority of thirty two votes. The contest was a close one. The polls were kept open at three of the precincts, which operated greatly against the Doctor, for two of them were Walden's strongholds. But Democracy is triumphant. At the last election, the Whig majority was ninety seven; so there is a clear gair

Col Banks, the Sub Treasury candidate for Congress received a majority over his opponent, Daniel Slaughter (a genuine Conservative.) of five votes, which consti tutes an increase of eighty-nine votes in favor of the Sub-Treasury, or its advocates. We could, probably, account for Walden's success, i we were allowed the privilege of taking a peep into his

legers; but this favor we will forbear to ask, as we are told he is particularly sensitive upon this point. Col. Banks was in the county but seldom, and never had an opportunity of addressing the people. Mr. Slaughter was there much oftener, and on one occasion made a long speech, and that, too, in the absence of

Col. B. But, alas! his efforts have been fruitless - 16 MORGANTOWN, Monongalia county, ?

Friday morning, May 24, 1839. To the Editor of the Murshall County Sentinel:

Our election is over and the good old cause of Demo cracy has preveiled in this county. The returns have come in from all the precincts except Flat Run. Steen rod is upwards of 280 a head, and Flat Run will increase his majority to 320 or 340; so you may say-well done

The Whigs were sanguine of success until within a few days of the election. They had made their brags in this county, but it was plain to see on the day of elec tion that the Whige were "chopfellen." Their case had or come desperate.

Our big muster took place on Saturday last, on each

side of the river. It was generally believed that Steen-rod would be at Price's, (Paw Paw, on the west side.) and a large number attended to see and hear him. was present myself, and the cry was-will Steenrod be - Between 12 and 1 o'clock the muster was closed concourse assembled in a grove close by, when Mr. Ho.

addressed the people for about two hours. After explaining the reason why Mr. Steenrod could not be present, having thought it advisable to meet his competitor, Col. Haymond, at the muster on the opposite side of the river, Mr. N went into a full explanation of the Sub-Treasury bill-commencing with the causes which led to its re commendation, and a full exposition of the banking transactions. After getting through with the Sub Treasury bill, he "used up" William C. River, and proved to the satisfaction of every one, that he had left the party, and forsaken his old principles and old friends. You "little Expanger" !!! Will wonders never cease. On may rest assured, that there are but few Rives men, of ly think of it. Mr. Rives, the advocate of the Remothe old Republican stock, in this county, as the question was-Rives or no Rives - Sub Tr asury or no Sub-Trea | ren's election to the Presidency-and the Senator who

On the opposite side of the river, Col. Haymond and Mr. Steenrod met, and addressed a very numerous assembly. I was told by those who were present, of both parties, that the Colonel could not cope with Mr Steenrod It was said that the Colonel made a very ingenious sprech, and that Steenrod's friends trembled when he rate to reply; but he had not proceeded far before they found him master not only of the Sub Treasury bill, but of every other political question. You may judge of the effects of his speech from the fact of his having received a majerity at the Saamps precinct, where we have always been beaten, and it is in the Colonel's own Section of the county.

There had been several dirty reports put in circula-

tion against Mr. Steenrod. It was told that he had been seen drunk between Morgantown and Middletown. was traced up and found that some man had got drunk, and had been introduced on the road as Mr. Steenrod It had also been circulated that Mr. Steenrod had said the Dutch, in the German Settlement, smelt of sour crout; but no one believed it. But the worst has to come On Tuerday, the 21st- but two days before the election - George Washington Wilson, of Wheeling, arrived at this place with some 16 or 20 handbills, pur porting to have been issued by the friends of Mr. Steenred, addressed to the four river counties, calling upon them to lay aside party, and vote for Mr Steenrod tizens of Monongalia and Preston, semi-civilized. One of the handbills was sent to each precinct, and industriously circulated. But the very face of them was stamped with fraud-having neither name nor date to They were viewed as a fraud emanating from the Whigs, and treated with contempt by the people of this county-in fact, they were looked upon as something like the Coffin handbills issued against Andrev Jackson.

On the morning of election the voters began to assemble unusually early, and, by 9 o'clock, the court-house and green were crowded. Col. Haymond led the way and made a good speech - having spoken upwards of an hour. Mr. Steenrod then rose, and all eyes rested on him -both friend and foe mid strict attention. He had been represented as but little better than an idiot, and they all wished to hear him. He spoke 2 hours and a I will not give my opinion of it; but I will give you the opinion of better judges, who said it was a masterly effort. In fact, numbers said it was equal to any speech ever delivered in Morgantown, and those oppose to him acknowledged they were greatly disappointed .-His speech secured to bim 100 votes. It completely routed Federal or Whig Conservatism, and proved that the Sub-Treasury was not that ruinous scheme as represented by the Whigs. In fact, Mr. Steenrod proved him self an able politician and an orator.

It was ascertained that Mr. Newman was to be in Middletown, and the Whigs sent their buly nag to meet him-Mr. Willey, a talented lawyer of this place, and, by the bye, the best speaker they have. I have not vet seen any person that was present, but, from the effor Mr. Newman made on Saturday, and, as Middletown is within a mile and a half of Col. Haymond's residence, where he is personally very popular, and it was thought he would get a very large majority there, I presum met with his match, from the fact that there was 434 votes received, and the Colonel got but 44 majority. Clayton, who voted against Rives, is re elected by a

good majority, and the contest is thought to be between Tansey and Evans-the first Sub Treasury, and the lat ter Anti Sub Treasury. We had eight candidates, and consequently the vote was much cut up. Old Monon-galia is true to the "back bone" If the Democrats in the river counties have only act-

large majority; and, if I am not mistaken in the man, he will prove an honor to his cause and his party. We will get Preston will give Steenrod a majority. We will get the returns this evening or to-morrow, when I will for-ward them on to you. Continue sending me the Sentinel regularly.

ed true to their trust, Steenrod will be elected by a very

Yours respectfully,

(From the Valley Star) ELECTION RETURNS -The election is over-we have triumphed in despite of Whig and Conservative speeches -and we are in such a good humor that we shall not the public - Globe. quarrel with them about the past. They are effectually prostrate as an "ind-pendent party"—they must now take their position in the ranks of our opponents, or they must return to their old associates. Some will go off, and before many weeks will proclaim themselves friends of Henry Clay-a vast majority will return, and contribute their influence and their votes, to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren in 1840.

county is most glorious, and will be hailed as one of the greatest victories in the State. No county contributed so largely to the election of Mr. Van Buren, unless perhaps we except Shenandoah-and the success of Maj Hannah is good evidence that they approve of his measures, and ardently desire the success of his administra We were in Fincastle, on that day, and it did our souls good, to see the ardent devotion that charac. terized that people, and to see them go to the Polls and record their votes for the friends of Democratic Liber. We saw in the crowd and conversed with several ty. We saw in the crown and country, in whose of the old revolutionary soldiers of the country, in whose with bosoms still glowed the fire of '76-who impressed with the great importance of the contest,-believing that the issue was the rule of the people, or the rule of the banks, sions, if he thought that he could thereby, in the slight had left their quiet fire sides to mingle in the exciting strife of politics. The young men of the county were there-and we rejoiced to see that they were "treading in the funtstens" of their fathers—that they were as Rives refuses to declare himself, because he is "a regite strongly devoted to the principles of free Government and as determined to maintain them, in discarding Col Shanks, and electing Major Hannah. Most nobly have they vindicated the administration of Mr. from the aspersions cast upon it by the Conservatives. Hannah, the Delegate elect, is a gentleman of fine judgment-great amiability of character-and every worthy that confidence, which he in so high a de-THREE TIMES THREE FOR THE OLD

We have lost the Senatorial District of Albemarle. That however is balanced by the Botetourt District. We heard Mr. Anderson tell the people of Alleghany that it his District differed with him about Mr. Rives's election, he would either obey or resign.

RIVES DINNER

A Dinner was given to the Hon. William C. Rives on the 20th at Amherst Court house, which we are in formed by the Lynchburg Virginian of the 24th, was numerously attended. Chiswell Dabney, Esq of Lynch burg, presided, assisted by five Vice Presidents, amongs whom we find the name of Robert Camm, the same man who moved in the Virginia House of Delegates, that "the Union be dissolved." The topics discussed by Mr. Rives, were much the same as those in his Charlottes ville Speech-denunciatory of the Administration, its measures, and its friends, and fandatory of his own con duct and his State Bank Deposite System. He repeated the stale and the threadbare slang about the Union between the Administration and Biddle's Bank-commended his speech on Crittenden's Bill, and avowed his determination to use his efforts, to secure such action by Congress as would prevent the interference of office hold ers in Elections. (We would just suggest to him the pro priety of giving his Conservative friend Gov Campbell, the benefit of a lecture upon this subject) He wound up his speech with much ridicule and satire levelled against Mr. Ritchie, who we imagine, will feel just as little concern for the denunciations, and malignant abuse of a disappointed aspirant, as the President, and his friends Mr. Ritchie has been too long associated with the people of the State, and has secured too much of public respect and esteem, to be injured by the idle ravings of disap pointed ambition. Mr Rives and his friends complain no little about the

horrid effects of Party-claim for themselves a noble putriotism that looks only to the good of the country while those who advocate the measures of the Admi nistration, are stigmatized as "servile partizans"register Executive edicts," and who desire the success of party men, and measures. These gentlemen ought to recollect that parties have existed in all countries, and all ages, and they will continue to exist, so long as the world shall last. Mankind cannot all agree in sentiment, and it is perfectly natural that those who agree should the purpose of giving effect to their opinions. This holy horror of party seems to have seized Mr. Rives rather late in the day. There was a time, when he was regarded by his new allies, as a thorough paced partizan, who stuck to Gen Jackson whether right or In the war upon the administration of John Quincy Adams-in the contest between the late Presi dent and the Bank of the United States-the Removal of the Deposites-and the Expunging Resolution, who was more active, or who labored more assiduously for the success of his party? And who let us ask has been more benefitted by Party than Mr Rives, himself-it has made him what he is-it has placed him in such a situation, as to enable him when disappointed in his aspira tions to the Vice Presidency, to seriously wound the hand that elevated him.

Mr. Garland also addressed the company and follow

ing "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," as sailed "Thos Ritchie, and Frank Blair." Mr. Blair has lashed him so severely-has showed up his inconsisten cies, in such strong light, that we do not wonder at his assault upon him His chafed spirit availed itself of this occasion to retaliate.

Governor Barbour, one of John Quincy Adams' Secre-

taries, was invited, and sent "a long and beautifully written letter," says the Virginian And pray tell us, how long since he, and Mr. Rives came together-how . The Star is perfectly right .- Enquirer.

discussion. Mr. Newman then mounted the stump and I long since they became the advocates of the same principles and measures? There was a time when they differed widely - when they struggled for the attainment of different ends. There must have been some change or they never could have been advocating the same measures—never could have been "dinnerized" together. Who has changed? Our neighbour of the Virginian was present and returned his thanks, for a complementary toast, and we doubt not did the thing quite hand-somely.. But only think of the enjunction-R H To ler applauding and assisting in doing honour to the val of the Deposites-the advocate of Martin Van Bugave his vote for Dick Johnson, for the Vice Presiden now feasted by the Whigs, and applauded by Mr

Toler!! "Tis strange, 'tis passing strange."

Some of the Toasts are rare enough. As a specimen of the wit of one of these immortal Conservatives, we quote the annexed hit at the Editor of the Richmond elly a Conservative—Thomas Riterie, a Party Drummer: His silk places, silk stuck and and ailk places, silk stockings and pumps are not the proper uniform the Democratic corps; and unless he doff them, he should be di

missed from the service. The fact is, since this delet missional has undertaken to play for the Jadge's Concentien, in RETREATING, he beats so hard, to quell his conscience, that he has lost the tane, and it is now impossible for a true Republican o keep time with the 'fold tattered Drum,' the Richmond Enquirer."

What refined satire!—How awfully cutting!—How he must have writhed under the keen lash of this Cor servative!! Only think. The Editor of the Enquire wears "sitk stockings, and pumps, summer and winter. You must doff them, old gentleman, or the liberties of

the land will be lost." te land will be fost."

"By John B. Duncan.—Free Negro suffenge; supported by the orthor man with Southern Principles." No go for Virginians."

We should like to know how this sentiment was swal lowed by the company, and particularly by Mr. Rives Does he believe that Martin Van Buren was an advocate of " Free Negro Suffrage ?" Did he not at the time of the Presidential Election consider the whole charge a basely and infamously false-and so believing, did be not vote for Mr Van Buren, and rejoice in his success to secure a bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, and also the Marine Hospital at that place; also, terming the ciis surely an object of pity.
"By L. G. Emm-t-Martin Van Buren, while gazing at the moon

will full into the guttor.

How sublimely unintelligible! If it were intended for wit, it would require a search warrrant to detect it. Many Toasts were drunk on the occasion-some of which were quite good - Valley Star.

which were quite good — Valley Star.

* We forevarily hope the liberties of the land are not so closel connected with our silks, as Mr. Rives affects to believe they are with his support. He is arrogant enough to think that if he failtherst is that with him.—We suspect, that Liberty is jost as muc connected with his support, as she is with our pumps and hove.

[Reacter | Processor | Proc

VIRGINIA ELECTION

Our synopsis of the results of the struggle in Virginia will be found in another column. The Richmond Whig, in a paragraph of this day's paper, affords all the comfor it can to its friends. After summing up the returns as favorably as possible for the Whigs and Conscrvativessetting down delegates for them against the evidence of the polls as given in its columns, the Whig adds: "They have sustained some disaster in the unequal con

flict; but now, when the clouds have nearly passed owny, and the field is surreyed, we find the Whip banner net floating in the breeze, tattered a little, it is true, but still the emblen of victory."

How the Richmond Whig would obtain "a victory

out of "dieaster," will be seen in its disposition of the Delegates from Little Tennessee. There was but one Whig candidate for the Legislature it is believed in all this Congressional district, and he was beaten. The Whig party in the contests in the different counties rallied on one or other of the Democratic candidates called him a Conservative, and where such have beer elected, they claim him as their man. In Russell, Mr Smith was re elected, a staunch friend to the Adminis tration, who voted against Mr. Rives throughout all the strugglel of the last winter. Mr. Smith is set down on ig roll of opposition to the Administration Tazewell county-s county in which Mr Van Buren lost only two votes in the Presidential election-the re sult is thus given: TAZEWELL - Congress

George (Loco) 306 Hopkins (Cons)
House.

Spotts (Cons.) 400 Crockett (Loco)

George, for Congress, and Spotts, it will be observed in this county run together, and obtained almost the same vote; and Hopkins, the Rives man, and Crocket ran together; and yet in the Whig's list, the delegates are made to change sides, and the candidate who run with George, and obtained the thorough Democratic vote, is dubbed a Conservative! This is the only mode left to eke out the semblance of a slim majority for tha party, which at the last session had a majority of odd in the House of Delegates of Virginia. gation from Little Tennessee, as well as the people, are thoroughly with the Administration. We shall write for direct information in regard to the votes implicated in those false statements, and submit the corrections to

(From the Globe MR. RIVES CALLED ON TO DEFINE HIS POSITION AGAIN.

From the annexed items, which we cut out from the

Richmon! Enquirer, it will be seen that Mr. Leigh and the Richmond Whig-the one the lieutenant-general, the other the organ of Federalism in Virginia, both act ing in conformity with the designs of the commander-BOTETOURT .- The result in this truly Democratic in chief, Mr. Clay-are resolved that if Mr. Rives Old Dominion, he shall do as a party man, and for the benefit of their party, and not as an armed neutral, for his own personal behoof. They will not permit him, now that the State election is over, and the great strug gle of the Presidential election approaches, to stand of of the conflict, and hold himself in reserve. This his recent refusal to vote, indicates to be his intention. Mr Rives looks for advancement from the Federal party they are getermined he shall not hold such a position to turn its misfortunes and miscarriages to account to accomplish his selfish ends. They know that if he were permitted to hold a non committal attitude, he would a any moment betray Mr. Clay, and weaken his preten est degree, promote the object he has at present in view viz: supplant Mr. Clay as the candidate of the coalition Mr. Leigh and the Richmond Whig both see that Mr upon Providence," and hence he cautiously avoids to add to that strength from which he seeks support, because it belongs to another, whom he would en Van Buren feeble personally, to make that strength more his own This suspicion will be seen to lurk in the extract copies by the Enquirer from the Whig which we quote below and is distinctly visible in the following passage of the same article :

"Recervits to a third party can be expected from the ranks of neither of the great existing and contending par The attempt to form a third party, while it must be a signal and even ridiculous failure, will infallibly expose its authors to the repreach of being waiters upon Providence, and deprice them of the confidence of both. The point in Mr Leigh's letter is this :

"In fine, I must insist, that Mr Rives and every honest man thinking as he thinks of the measures of this Administration, ought to stand forth with Mr. Tallmadge, and proclaim 'uncompromising hostility to the election of Martin Van Buren.

Valuable property in Flucanna for sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a deed of trust, executed it Allen Bernard to Samuel Leake and the undersigned, on the In-day of June, 1821, and duly admitted to record in the offices of the clerks of the Hustings Court of the city of Kichmond and county of day of Jone, 1821, and duly admitted to record in the others of the clerks of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond and county of Fluvanna, and in order to satisfy the purposes of said deed, the understagated will, at the 8th day of July next, at 4 octock, P. M., offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the front door of the Washington Tavern, in the city of Richmond, the following valuebable tracts or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county of Fluvanna, viz: one tract containing 200 acres, being the same land whereon William Harlow resided at the date of said deed, and which was formerly the property of Charles Robinson—one tract containing 100 acres, formerly the property of Mina jih Manly, and a tract containing 439 acres, tormerly the property of Wm. and Ann Williams, being part of the lands conveyed to the said Allen Bernard by deed from the sherriff of the said county of Fluvanna, as by reference to said deeds duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the said county will more fully appear. The title to the above mentioned property is believed to be indisputable, but as the undersigned sells as trustee he will only undertake to convey to the purchasers such title us is vested in him by the Beed of Trust aforesaid.

June 7 [9—tds] JOSEPH ALLEN,

June 7 [9—tds] PLANO sent to Mississiphi by E. P. NASH.

PLANO sent to Mississippi by E. P. NASH.

BEAR SIR—The Piano which you selected and forwarded to me made by Stodart, Worcester and Dunlum, New York, came safely to hand in fine order and perfectly intune, greatly to my surprise, as after leaving New Orleans it passed through three several boats hefore its arrival at Troy, a small town within eight miles of my house; from thence it was handed by wagon. Nothing but the very great care in packing, could have insured its arrival in such order. My daughter is much pleased with it, and considers it fully equal, if not superior, to the one I first purchased of you, which good judges pronounced an excellent one. I can with confidence recommend to those wishing to purchase pianos to rely on you, as well to select, as to pack up; I am certain they wil not be disappointed.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

(Copy)

Yela Busha County, Mississippi. PlANO sent to Mississippi by E. P. NASH.

Yela Bushs County, Mississippi.
The above is from Mr. Leigh, who recently resided in Amelia county, Virginia, (Clerk of the Court.) The first piano which sold him he disposed of before he left for Mississippi, to Colone Samuel D. Burke of Prince Edward, and on leaving lirections for me to forward him another to New Orleans, which

Red House Taxern, Charlotte county, Va MIS Establishment is now under the managemen

of Mr. William P. Harvey, who is well qualified to attend to it. I pledge myself to my former friends and patrons, that he will keep a good Table, Bar, and Stable with a choice selection of the good things which our country affords. CLEMENT HANCOCK. April 21 4-1mif

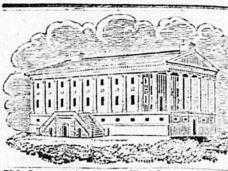
IMIT YOUR PRICE, say Three Hundred or Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars—give the outlines of the style of finish you admire, and if I do not furnish you with a Piano that will bear the test, then I wil agree to take it back and count myself no judge of In struments.

Rook and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg. P. S. I am expecting 9 or 10 Pianos next week, of

uperior quality.

IP I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the letter from John T. Leigh, Esq., (late Clerk of Ame lia Court,) relative to a Piano which I sent all the way to Mississippi.

E. P. N. 4-2aw3wif May 21



Richmond, Va., Friday, June 7. The Issue!

The Whigs of Virginia have put off the evil day as

long as possible; but come it must. They must take measures, for organizing an opposition to Mr. Van Bu-

tion. Then, masks must be dropped-their position must

be defined -- and then comes the tug of war. The Per-

ple of Virginia never will support Mr Ciay or General

Harrison, or any other Whig, in opposition to Mr. Van Boren. This very issue will break the Whigs them-

ren-and sending a delegation to the National C

selves to pieces. We tell the following anecdate as an illustration of the discord which is destined to distract their ranks. The fact occurred in this City a few days past. Several Whigs were present. One declared, that he could never go for Clay, and preferred Harrison Another expressed the most decided partiality for Clar -A third, who belongs to the State Rights' wing, aver red that he could neither take Harrison nor Clay, but preferred Martin Van Buren. What took place on this soul scale, will be illustrated by the general movement throughout the State. The moment the issue is point. edly made, the Whigs will be torn to pieces, and all the State Rights' Whigs will cease to co operate with the others, in the election of a President. The Whigs will not dare to run different candidates, for the people will scout this double shotted ticket, as calculated and de signed to take the Election out of their own bands and throw it into Congress. They must then rally upon one candidate. They must take measures to nominate him -and they will be forced to meet the issue, and send Delegates to the National Convention. Embarrassing as their position is, they must meet it, although they are aware of the mischief which it will bring upon them They have kept the issue out of view during the bate lection; but we predicted, that as soon as it was over, the Whigs would have to move in the National Convention Accordingly, the first movement is made in the West The Kanawha Gazette of the 23d (the very day of the Election) proposes the measure. It is willing to unite upon one candidate; but says with much significance For our own part, we shall not fear to leave the mane to the House of Representatives; for, if the people do no dispose of it, that body will to our entire satisfaction But still it wishes to have "the advantage of marshalling the whole Whig force of the Union under the flag of the individual who shall come forth as the chosen of a Na tional Convention."-And it adds, "The failure of the Whig members of the Virginia Legislature, at its late session, to meet in convention, and nominate delegate to the proposed National Convention at Harrisburg, ten ders it necessary to fix upon some other plan for the hold ing of a State Convention; and our purpose in reletting to this subject at this time, is merely to call the attention of the Richmond Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, and other Whig prints in Virginia to the propriety of recommend ing the holding of such a Convention at Lewisburg, or at the White or Blue Sulphur Springs in the month . August next. We know the aversion of the White part this State to Conventions-but policy and the success of our cause sometimes require and justify the use of those means, which, in general, we deprecate."

Let the Whigs take their measures as soon as they please; so much the better for the Democracy of the State.

The Whigs must be defeated. They have not the remotest chance of carrying Virginia. She will never abandon all her old and consecrated State Rights prin-ciples, and vote for a Latitudinous Constructional of the Constitution. This is one point fixed.—Again, the Whigs will lose all the adventages which they have a rived from their votes, multiplied five or six, or seven fold during the recent election. They can vote only once on a general ticket .-- Again, they will lose most of the Conservative votes, which will never be given to Mr. Clay, or any Whig candidate -- And again, the immense majorities, which we possess in a few strong Democratic counties, will sweep off all the meagre majorities, which they have obtained, as well as their boasted strength in Augusta and Loudoun. During the late election, Harrison alone has polled more than 1800 votes-and Monongalia more than 1600. In these two counties alone, we shall carry more than 2 500 majority. With these, and Rockingham, Shenandoah, Montgomery, Halifax, and Little Tennessee, we could more than absorb every Whig county-and we shall carry the State by from 8 to 10,000 majority. We entertain not a moment's doubt about it. We know, that such is the uniform opinion of the Republican Partyand many candid Whies confess, that such must be the

ise. There is no mistake about it. We could mention some very remarkable changes in favor of the Republican party which have taken place since the late election. We could gite names, which would astonish our readers. In fact, the skies are brightening up all around us-and every thing is sate.

Agreeable news from London. The following Letter from Washington announces the happy termination of the negotiation for the shipwrecked Slaves: It is very agreeable news for the owners-for the South, whose rights are thus respected-and for the whole Union, because one of the difficult subjects in ne gotistion is thus adjusted and removed. The government has succeeded in settling a very delicate, difficult and protracted subject. The Minister, upon whom much unjust censure has been thrown, as regards this very question, has finally settled it, to the satisfaction of ou Government, and at the same time to the ample security

of the rights of our People. We congratulate our reader on this agreeable result : "Washington, June 3 "You will perceive, by the New York papers, that the Great Western has arrived She brings important news in relation to European affairs. The King of the French has at length succeeded in forming a new ministry, at a very good one, it is said. . There has been, in Paris. attempt at insurrection, but it was quickly suppressed by the sogacity and energy of Louis Philippe, aided by the strong arm of Marshal Soult.

"They have had, also, a Cabinet difficulty in England

but when the Great Western left, the Melbourne Min try had been reinstated, and things were apparently I fear, however, appearances are deceptive, and that great and happy country is destined soon to be covulsed to its very centre; but I sincerely hope I may be mistaken. "The Great Western has brought news of an inter

esting character also as regards this country-at least the Southern section of it. It is reported that our Me nister, Mr. Stevenson, has succeeded in making an a rangement with the British Government, by which tipulated that the value of the slaves shipwrecker some eight or ten years ago, upon the Bahama Island shall be paid to the claimants. This, if true, (and the is no reason to doubt it) is not only important, as regat the individual claimants, but equally so in a nation point of view, as it establishes a great and imports principle. It will be seen, therefore, that our Ministr has been unjustly censured, by some of the Souther statesmen, for a supposed neglect, or inattention to the matter. So far from that, he is entitled to great credit for the ability and zeat with which he has conducte this delicate affair; and when the correspondence shall published. I have no doubt he will receive the thanks the country-particularly the slaveholding States -TI arrangement is said to do ample justice to the claims secures to them the full value of their proper with interest. This arrangement secures to the class ants nearly \$500 apiece for their slaves, including near women and children-more than was ever allowed any former occasion by the British Government. Gallatin succeeded, I believe, in getting only about \$77 for the slaves that were taken off by their ships of w during the late war with that country."

ADDITIONAL RETURNS We shall make out in the course of the next week if possible, complete tables of the results of the late eletion in Virginia-embracing the names, votes, and pe tions of the Members Elect, for Congress, Senate and I of Delegates. All the specifications are not yet receive -and all we can do at present is, to furnish a gen summary, as well as several new returns, which ha come in.

Johnson's majority for Congress, over Camden is (exclusive of the Democratic vote which was throw away upon Shinn, amounting in Harrison and Jacks alone to 504.) The Democratic majority in that D triet alone is 12 or 1300

Beirne's majority for Congress is 915. He best W. thered in 7 out of the 9 counties in the district - FVER Fayette and Nicholas, where a Whig Delegate, Geor? Alderson, has been elected, he had 120 majority-and Logan, where it appears that Col. A. Lawson (White is elected by a majority of 51 over Shannon (V. B) Col Beirne received a majority of 236; the Kana Gazette says 352 (Last election, B.'s majority in

District was only about 350)
Taliaferro's majority is said to be 84 Grayson's majority over Stuart is only 155 Craig's majority is 742.

Willey (Dem.) is elected in the Monongalia Distri to the Senate - The results of the election in that larg Democratic county have completely bafiled all the air speculations of the Whigs. For the following let we are indebted to an Extra from the Clarksbur Countryman of the 31st May: Letter to the Editor, dated

"Monongalia county May 24 "Yesterday was the day of our general election. contest was truly animated, each party seeming to fully aware of the importance of the struggle. The ple were up; and where that is the case, Democracy sure to triumph. In this instance, we have schieve a signal victory. Our candidates for Congress and State Senate, are certainly elected, and the members elected to the House of Delegates are those who identified them selves most closely with the Independent Treasury. From the fact that Mr. Clayton, (whose defeat was so